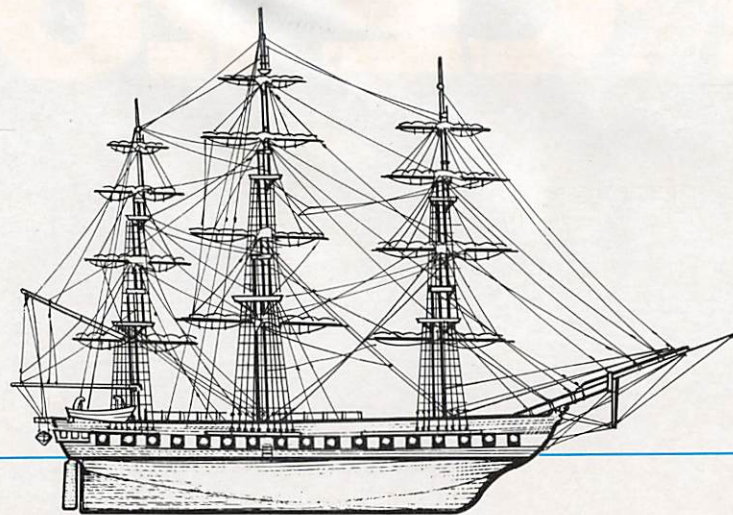
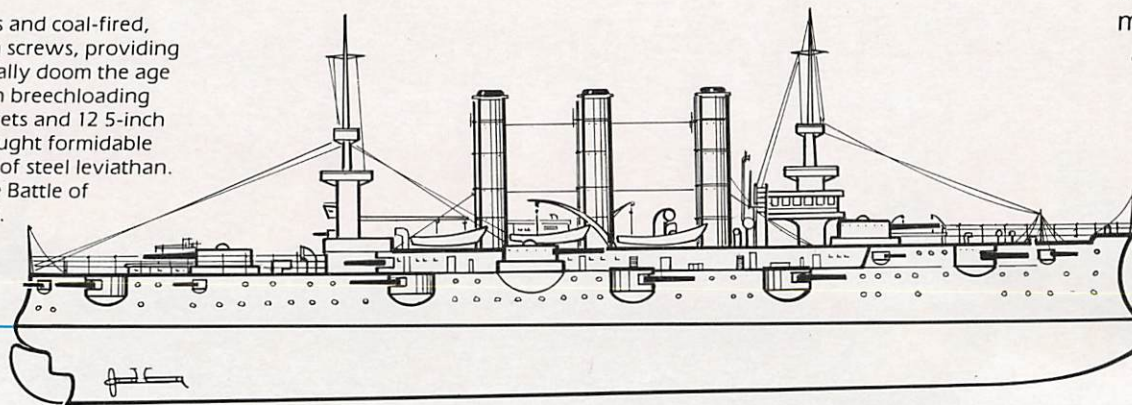


1797 Constitution and five other frigates were built by a fledgling navy to protect a young nation's merchant fleet from piracy. *Constitution* defined the essential character of later cruisers—sacrificing the weight of a traditional ship of the line to increase speed, range and maneuverability. A supercruiser of her day, *Constitution* used her main battery of 24-pound cannons to destroy comparable frigates and lesser corvettes.



THE AMERICAN FIGHTING 1797.

1896 Brooklyn's four engines and coal-fired, box-shaped boilers turned twin screws, providing enough speed and range to finally doom the age of sailing warships. Eight 8-inch breechloading guns in armored, swiveling turrets and 12 5-inch guns in armored casemates brought formidable firepower to an emerging class of steel leviathan. *Brooklyn* survived 20 hits at the Battle of Santiago, Cuba, on July 3, 1898.

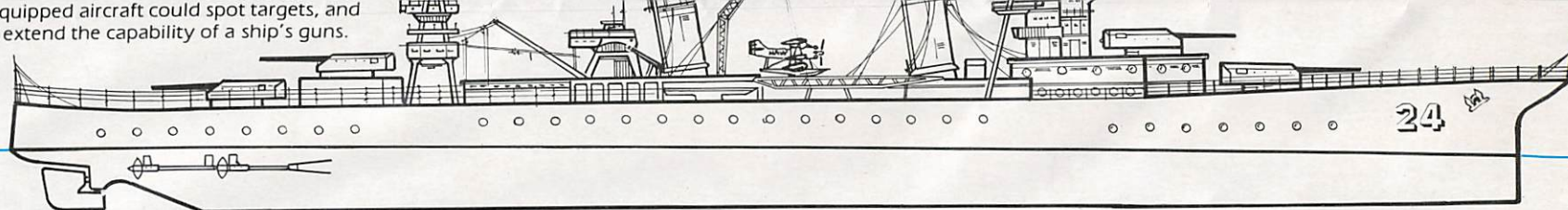


From its inception in the late 18th century, the cruiser has been a unique component of the navy. To deliver punishment, the cruiser relies on speed and range to take the fight to the enemy. As the mission broadened—to meet diverse threats at sea and aerial attack. Tomorrow's cruiser will engage in naval warfare with the cruiser's help, the aid of high-tech sensing and weapons. Swift. Deadly. The modern cruiser is the sword and shield of the navy.

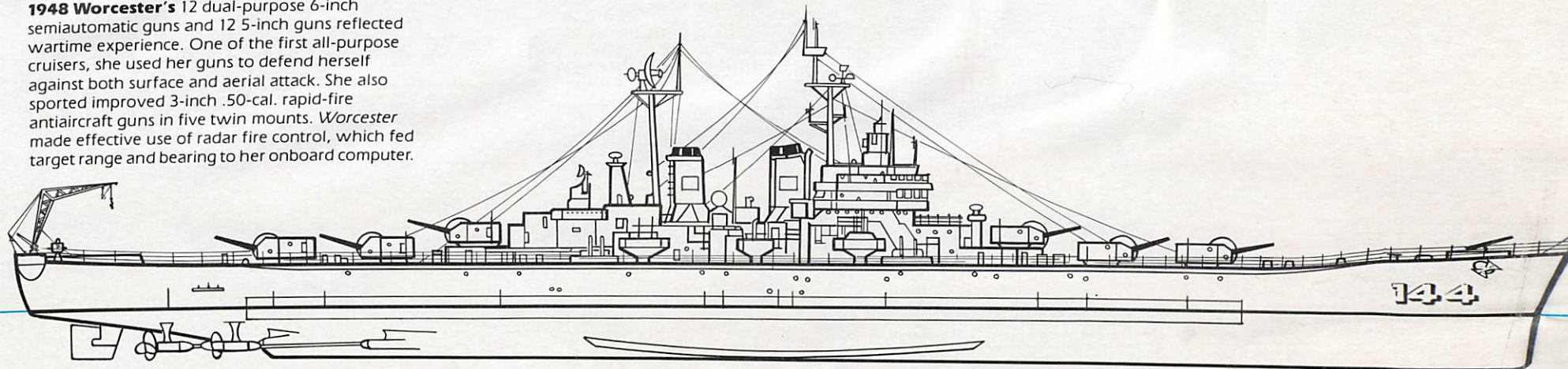
1930 Pensacola was the first cruiser to engage in over-the-horizon targeting with the use of a catapult-launched Vought O2U-2 seaplane. Heretofore, a ship's guns had a maximum theoretical range much greater than her actual



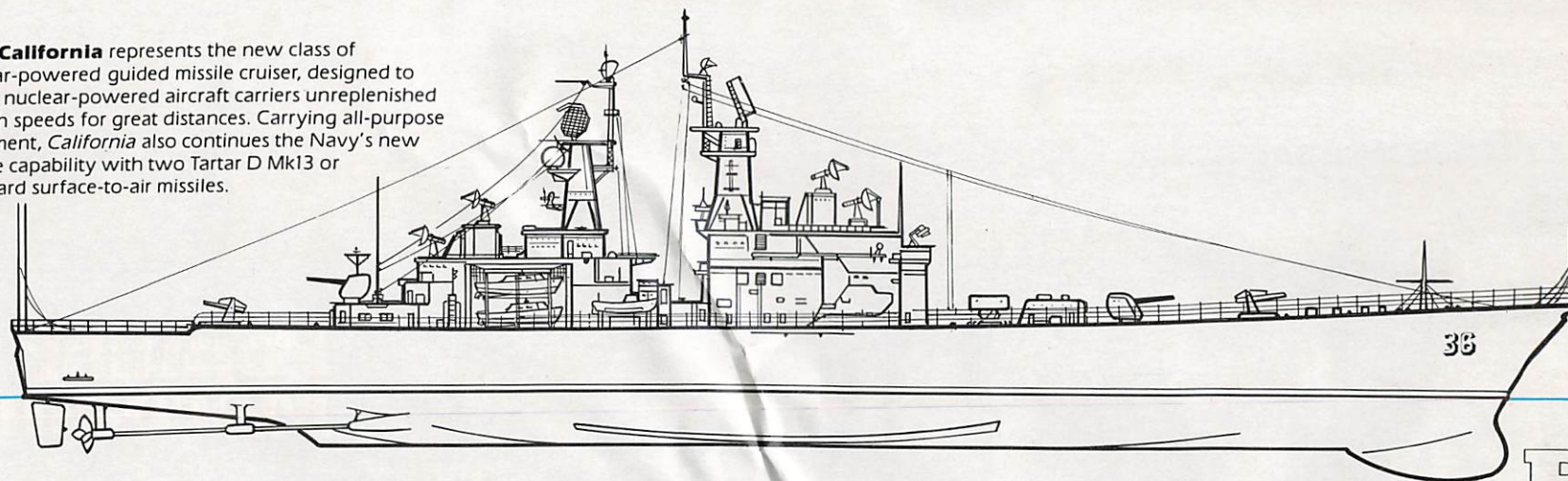
radio-equipped aircraft could spot targets, and greatly extend the capability of a ship's guns.



1948 Worcester's 12 dual-purpose 6-inch semiautomatic guns and 12 5-inch guns reflected wartime experience. One of the first all-purpose cruisers, she used her guns to defend herself against both surface and aerial attack. She also sported improved 3-inch .50-cal. rapid-fire antiaircraft guns in five twin mounts. *Worcester* made effective use of radar fire control, which fed target range and bearing to her onboard computer.

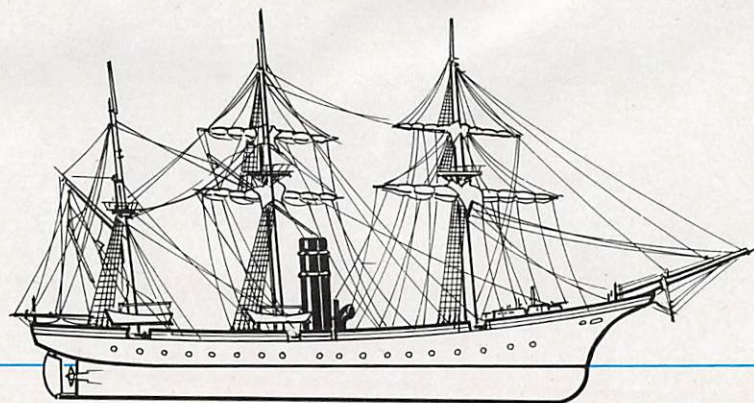


1974 California represents the new class of nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser, designed to escort nuclear-powered aircraft carriers unrefueled at high speeds for great distances. Carrying all-purpose armament, *California* also continues the Navy's new missile capability with two Tartar D Mk13 or Standard surface-to-air missiles.



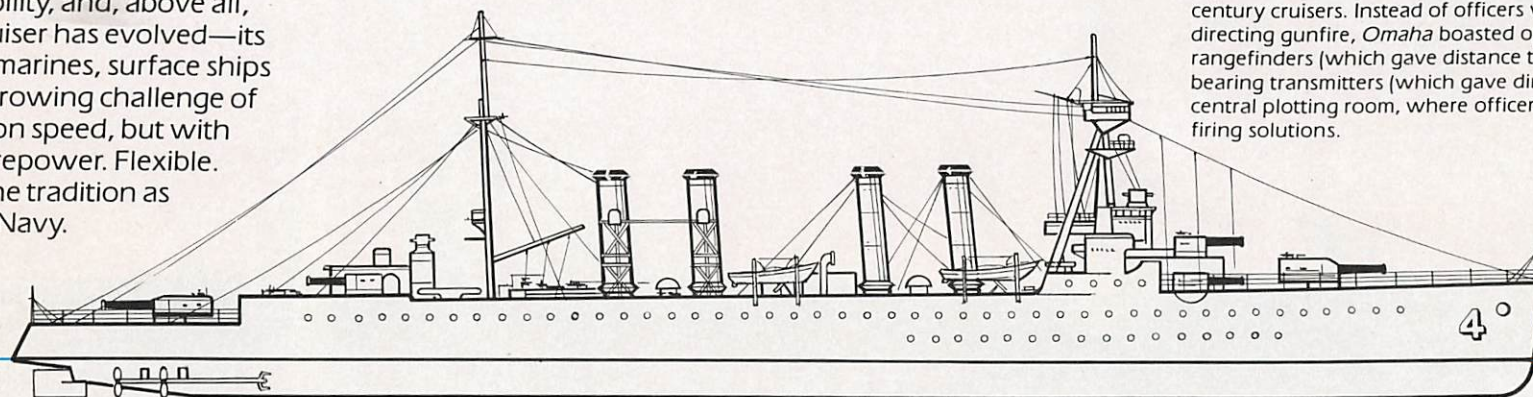
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1862 The Confederate cruiser **Alabama** vexed Union shipping during the Civil War, performing the cruiser's historical function of preying on commerce at long range. *Alabama* achieved this kind of versatility by relying on her 3-masted rig to sail on patrol, and her reciprocating steam powerplant to provide speed and maneuverability during engagements. *Alabama* was one of the first cruisers to use rifled guns and compatible shells.

18th century, the naval cruiser of the fleet. Unlike the battleship, massively armored to take and deliver speed, maneuverability, and, above all, Today's naval cruiser has evolved—its threats from submarines, surface ships ers will meet the growing challenge of historical reliance on speed, but with overwhelming firepower. Flexible. cruiser continues the tradition as the United States Navy.

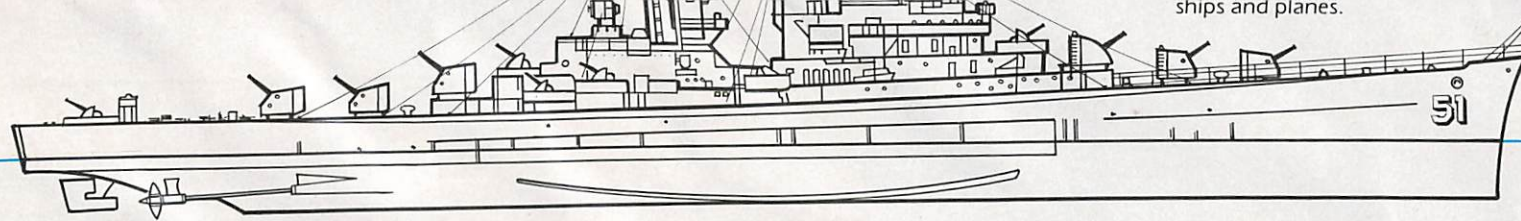


1923 Omaha represented a significant improvement in fire control over turn-of-the-century cruisers. Instead of officers visually directing gunfire, *Omaha* boasted optical rangefinders (which gave distance to target), bearing transmitters (which gave direction) and a central plotting room, where officers calculated firing solutions.

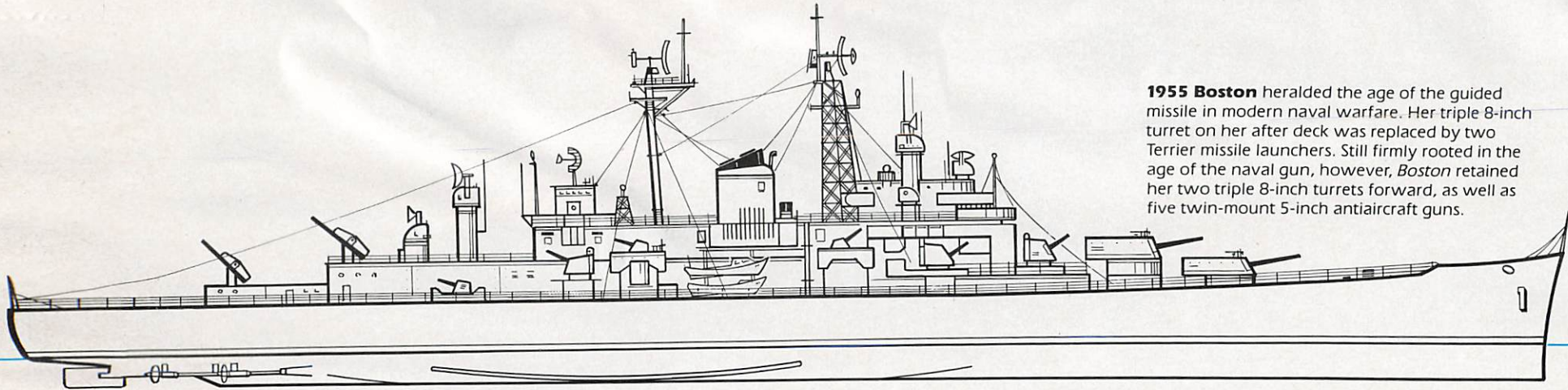


1941 Atlanta was the realization of the increasing air threat in modern naval warfare. While eight torpedo tubes were used to engage surface targets, her 16 5-inch guns in multiple twin mounts fore and aft presented a hail of fire to incoming enemy airplanes. For precision

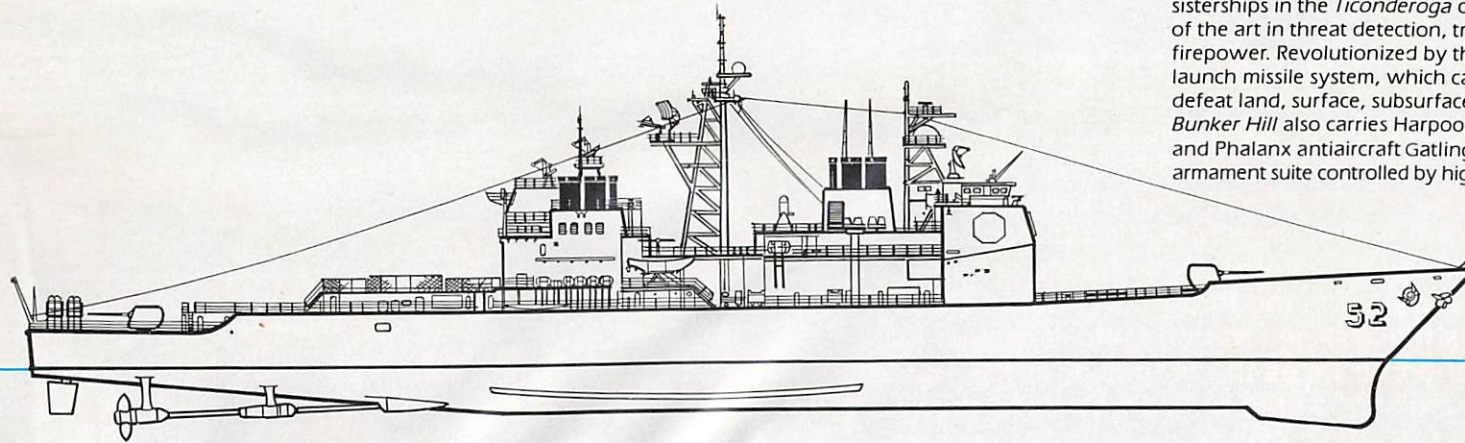
ships and planes.



1955 Boston heralded the age of the guided missile in modern naval warfare. Her triple 8-inch turret on her after deck was replaced by two Terrier missile launchers. Still firmly rooted in the age of the naval gun, however, *Boston* retained her two triple 8-inch turrets forward, as well as five twin-mount 5-inch anti-aircraft guns.



1986 The Aegis cruiser **Bunker Hill** and her sisterships in the *Ticonderoga* class are the state of the art in threat detection, tracking and firepower. Revolutionized by the Mark 41 vertical launch missile system, which can engage and defeat land, surface, subsurface and aerial targets, *Bunker Hill* also carries Harpoon antiship missiles and Phalanx anti-aircraft Gatling guns—the entire armament suite controlled by high-speed computers.

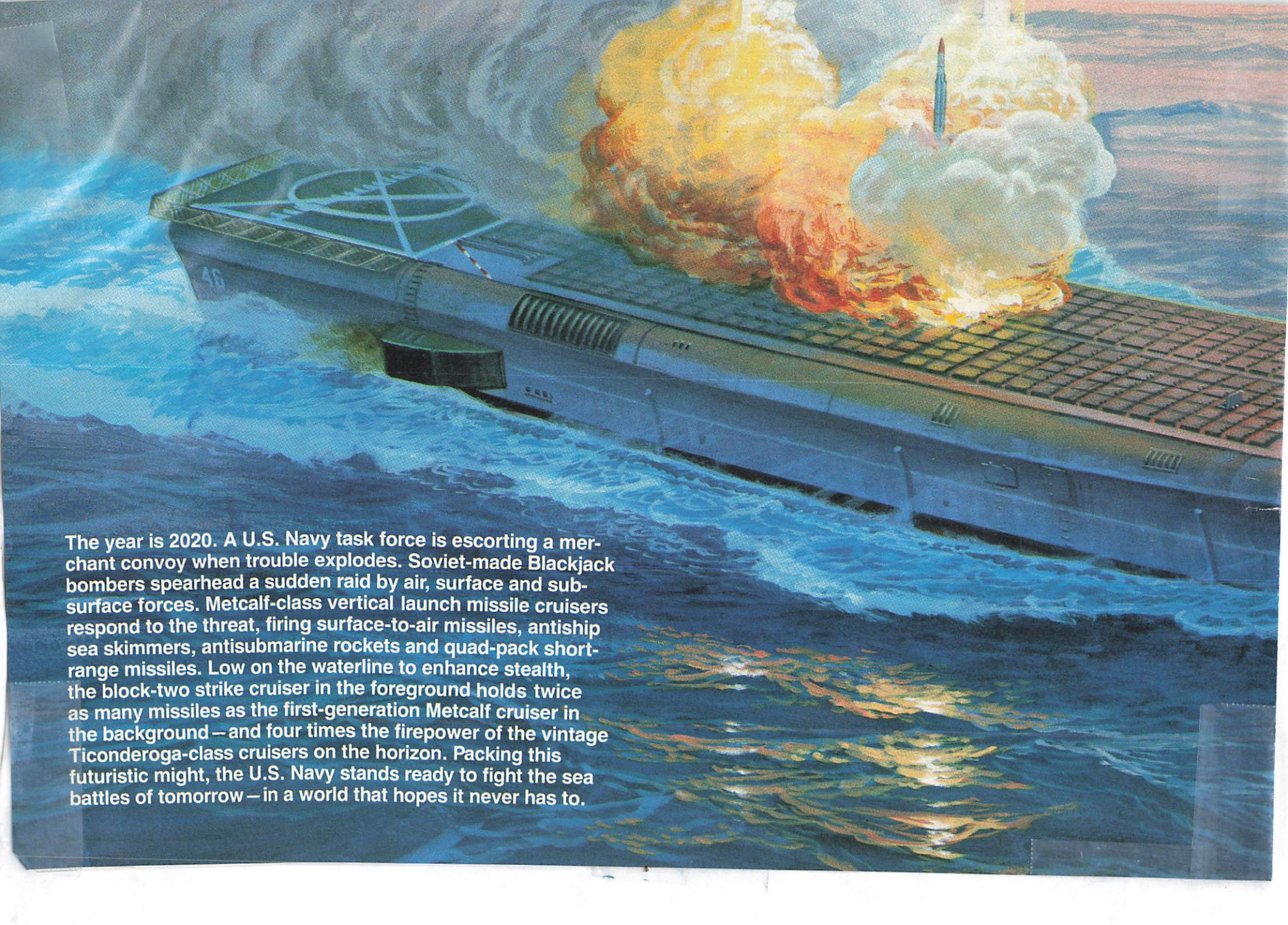


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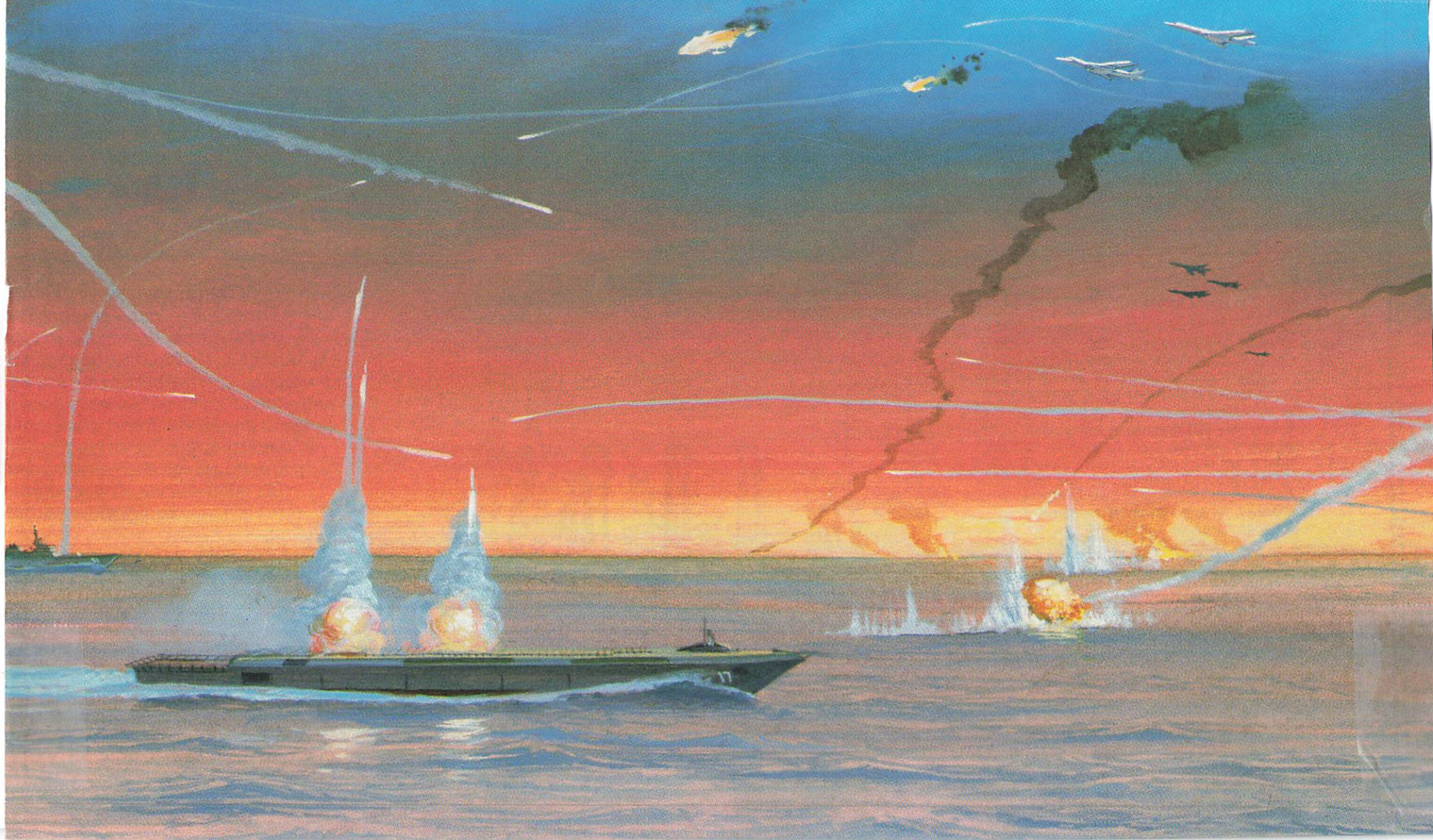


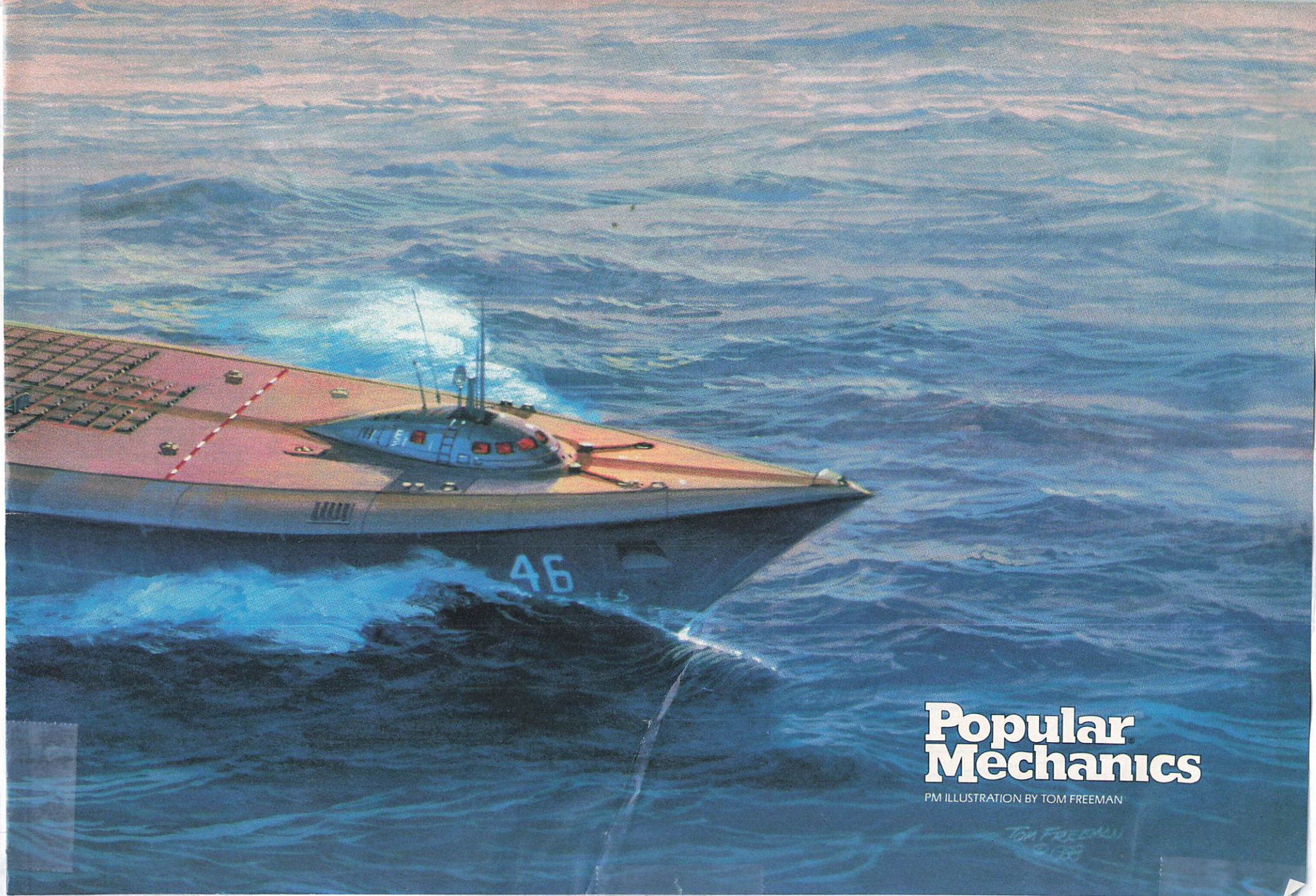
CRUISER STRIKE



The year is 2020. A U.S. Navy task force is escorting a merchant convoy when trouble explodes. Soviet-made Blackjack bombers spearhead a sudden raid by air, surface and sub-surface forces. Metcalf-class vertical launch missile cruisers respond to the threat, firing surface-to-air missiles, antiship sea skimmers, antisubmarine rockets and quad-pack short-range missiles. Low on the waterline to enhance stealth, the block-two strike cruiser in the foreground holds twice as many missiles as the first-generation Metcalf cruiser in the background – and four times the firepower of the vintage Ticonderoga-class cruisers on the horizon. Packing this futuristic might, the U.S. Navy stands ready to fight the sea battles of tomorrow – in a world that hopes it never has to.

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